Annexure 1

Data Analysis Plan (Samvedana Plus)

The group should prepare the data analysis plan and share

Proposed title	The effectiveness of a multi-level intervention to reduce violence and increase condom use in intimate partnerships of sex workers in Karnataka: findings from a clustered randomised controlled trial		
Journal options	1. Lancet Global Health (17.7)		
Note journal, impact factor and word limit	2. American Journal of Public Health		
, , ,	(3.86)		
	3. Social Science Medicine (2.8)		
Proposed lead authorship	First joint author:		
Define lead authors names, organisations and role in	Shajy Isac and Lucy Platt will conduct the		
authorship	analysis and prepare the draft together		
(i.e. who will conduct analyses, who will write first	Second: Prakash Javalkar will support the		
draft)	analysis and partial draft write-up		
,	Last:		
	Lori will review the analysis and the first draft		
	of manuscript		
Potential additional authors (who may be invited to	Co-authors from KHPT, LSHTM, and UoM to be		
join)	decided. Sequencing will be decided based on		
Name/Organisation	the contribution of the co-authors. Rachel		
	Jewkes to be invited as co-author		
Proposed Research Question	What is the effect of the Samvedena Plus		
Note if this is a primary or secondary study question	intervention on reducing violence and		
	increasing condom use within intimate partner		
	relationships among female sex workers in		
	Karnataka?		
Define data to be used in the analysis	Quantitative data collected through face-to-		
 Quantitative data plans should detail all 	face interview with female sex workers would		
dependent and independent variables (including	be used to analyze the above-stated research		
categorisation of variables)	questions.		
 Qualitative data plans should detail data themes 	4.55.5.5.		
- Quantative data plans should detail data themes	The table below summarises the definitions of		
	indicators, the questions to be used for		
	analysis and the source of information.		
Table. Indicators, analytical variables and data source for primary and secondary outcomes			

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Research question #	Indicator(s)	Variable	Source of information	Survey data round	Analysis
1. Primary outcome					
What is the	1. Proportion of	Q901(e to m): How	Individual	End-line data	Comparison
effect of the	FSWs who	often experienced	FTFI		of responses







Samvedena Plus intervention on reducing violence and increasing condom use within intimate	report physical o sexual violence from intimate partners in the past 6 months.	from intimate partner-1 (coded >0 in any of violence act from e to m)	(Responses for IP1 that is most significant partner)		between intervention and control arms
partner relationships among female sex workers in Karnataka?	2. Proportion of FSWs experience severe physical and/or sexual violence from intimate partners in the past 6 months	often experienced each act of violence in last 6 months from intimate partner-1 (Coded as 3 in any of e to f and/or coded>0 in any of g to m)	Individual FTFI (Responses for IP1 that is most significant partner)	End-line data	Same as above
	3. Proportion of FSWs we report consisten condom use in their intimate relationsh within the past 30 days.	who how often are condoms (either male or female) used while having sexual intercourse with this partner? Would you say every time, most of the	Individual FTFI (Responses for IP1 that is most significant partner)	End-line data	Same as above







T T			Ι	
	sensitivity analysis			
	removing any			
	individuals not			
	reporting sex in the			
	last 30 days from the			
	analysis.			
2. Secondary outcome	s			
4. Redu	iced Increase in % of	Individual	Endline	Comparison
acce	ptance FSWs who said all of	FTFI		of responses
of vid	olence the following			between
by th	eir IPs actions were not			intervention
	acceptable or			and control
	justified (composite			arms
	variable):			
	Q801: Do you think			
	it is acceptable if a			
	man beats his lover			
	if she has done			
	nothing wrong?			
	Q802: Is a man			
	•			
	justified if he beats			
	her if she does not			
	prepare his food			
	well or on time?			
	Q803 : Is a man			
	justified to beat her			
	if she continues to			
	see clients when he			
	has asked her not			
	to?			
	Q804: <i>Is a man</i>			
	justified to beat her			
	if she refuses to			
	have sex with him			
	on a particular			
	night?			
	Q805: Is a man			
	justified to beat her			
	if she goes out			
	without his			
	permission?			
	Q807: Is a man			
	justified in beating			
	his lover if he fails to			
	provide for her			
	financially?			
	jindircidity:		<u> </u>	







	Q808: Is a man justified in beating			
	his lover if he has multiple lovers?			
5. Increa disclos IPV	Increase in % of FSWS reporting incidence of violence to the following individuals: Q903 (a to x): Who, if anyone, have you told about the violence you experienced from you IP? (Denominator = those who've experienced any sexual/physical violence in last 6 months (response y); Numerator = responses a to x)	Individual FTFI	Endline	Comparison of responses between intervention and control arms
6. Increa knowl of self protec strate	sed Increase in % FSWs edge who have reported protection strategies: a)	Individual FTFI	Endline	Same as above
7. Increa self-ef to neg condo with II	reporting fully cotiate confident (response m use 3) to Q712 : How	Individual FTFI	Endline	Same as above







		to use condom in future?			
8	3. Increased solidarity among FSWs around issues of IPV	Increase in % FSWs reporting always/most of times to either: Q1001: Can you confide in other sex workers if you need to talk about your problems with intimate partners? OR Q1002: Can you go to your fellow sex workers for help at times of intimate partner?	Individual FTFI	Endline	Same as above

Data collection: BL [Jul-Aug'14]; ML [Aug, Oct-Dec'16]; EL [Jul-Sep'17]

Intervention: April 2015 to Jun-2017

A priori confounders for primary outcomes

Individual- level

- Age (Q301: how old are you?)
- Literacy (Q302: can you read and write)
- Duration of sex work (Q402: how old were you when you started sex work MINUS Q301: how old are you?)
- Income other than sex work/Total income (Q310: what is your average monthly income from any activities other than sex work? /Q310 PLUS Q311: what is your average monthly income from sex work)
- Place of solicitation (Q403: Where do you generally solicit/pickup most of your clients?)
- Number of sex work clients (Q405: How many clients do you have sexual intercourse in a typical week?)
- Number of intimate partners -> (Q501: How many main/intimate (regular) partners do you currently have?)
- Intimate Partner caste -> caste difference (Q511: what is the caste or tribe of this partner? AND Q306: what is your caste or tribe?)
- Intimate Partner age difference? (Q506: what is the current age of this partner? AND Q301: how old are you?)
- Intimate Partner frequency of visit (Q514: how often does this partner visit you?)
- Number of children (Yes/No) Total (with intimate partner + others) (Q307: do you have children? If yes, how many?)







- Membership of Community Based Organisation (Q1204: are you member of any sex worker collective (CBO)?)
- Alcohol use (IP, FSW) (any + during sex) (Q533: how often does this IP come to you drunk or get drunk in your presence? OR Q534: during the past month, how often was this IP under the influence of alcohol when he had sex with you? AND Q535: during the past month, how often were you under the influence of alcohol when you had sex with this IP?

 AND Q414a: during the past month, have you consumed drinks containing alcohol? AND Q414b: during the past month how frequent did you get drunk?) For all these indicators we are referring to regular alcohol use (every time/often) as an indicator of heavy alcohol use for intimate partners (533, 534, 535). For FSW every day or at least once a week is heavy use. (414a and 414b)
- Intimate partner knowing sex work status (Q518: does this partner know about your sex work profession?)
- Practiced sex work outside the village (Q402c: In the last 12 months, have you ever practiced sex work anywhere other than the village where you live?)
- Moved away from the state/district (Q402d: Which were the different places where you had done sex work during the last 12 months?)
- Village and FSW population size strata

Cluster-level confounders (taken from baseline dataset)

• Baseline levels of outcomes

A priori confounders for secondary outcomes.

As above

Analysis methods

- Quantitative data plans should detail statistical analysis methods
- Qualitative data plans should detail theoretical analysis methods

The primary outcome will be an adjusted, individual-level intention to treat analysis, comparing outcomes in interventions and control villages using end-line survey as the primary analysis for primary outcomes and secondary outcomes (see above). We will include all women surveyed at each time point (i.e. don't dismiss women who aren't captured at baseline)

The analysis will be conducted in two stages:

<u>Stage one: descriptive analysis (Figure 1 – Tables 1-2)</u>

We will check imbalance between confounders and socio-demographic indicators (see above) between arms within baseline data using blinded datasets and reporting proportions only to avoid deductive disclosure (since we have an imbalance in clusters between arms).







This comparison is just to observe differences. We will review the tables as a critical reader to assess imbalances making judgements on the importance of imbalances depending on their association with outcomes — i.e. bigger imbalances of something not strongly related to the outcome is less important than smaller imbalances of outcomes.

We will report cluster-level summaries (mean of the cluster-level means by Trial arm for each primary and secondary outcomes as a way of double checking our analyses and since risk differences are easier to interpret than odds ratios used in the individual level analysis. This is summarised in Table 2.

<u>Stage two: individual –level analysis with mixed</u> effects logistic model (Table 3)

As we have more than 20 clusters, we will conduct individual-level analysis with a mixed effects logistic model. We will fit dummy variables for strata (village population size-> 1-33 percentile; 34-67 percentile; 68-100 percentile; number of FSWs <=12 FSWs; > 12 FSWs). We will adjust for confounders in the following way:

- Outcome variables are adjusted for at a cluster level using mean <u>baseline summaries</u> (we need to check cluster sizes through – perhaps better to stratify if clusters are too small)
- Other variables will be adjusted for at individual level <u>using endline data</u>— only adjust for those variables that strongly predict outcome (a priori confounders but not on causal pathway) and where we think there is variability (drawing on descriptive analysis of baseline – stage 1).

For the covariates that were not measured at baseline (i.e. alcohol or mobility) we should check if they are on the causal pathway or if they were discussed in the intervention. We will not include them in the main analysis but conduct a sensitivity analysis.

Draft Data analysis plan: 23th October, 2017 Final Data analysis plan: 31st October, 2017

Timelines







Note timelines for completion of each step in the writing process (add additional steps as appropriate)	Draft unblinding protocol: 23 rd October,2017 Data cleaning and basic coding: 10 th November, 2017 Draft analysis: By 2 nd December, 2017 Final analysis: 15 th January, 2018 First draft: End February'2018 Journal submission: End March'2018
Review process If the authors request review of the data analysis plan by someone external to the writing team, note the name of the reviewer, timelines and document feedback.	Will this data analysis plan be reviewed? YES/NO Shajy, Mitzy, Lori, Parinita, Rachel, Tara
Changes If changes are subsequently suggested to the data analysis plan, detail the suggested changes and details of review and agreement by the authors and the reviewer (if relevant)	
Notes	





